

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 941.

五百四十八號

日八月十一年十一月

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1884.

五百四十九號

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
December 4, KWANG-LEE, American steamer, 472.  
A. Garcean, Haiphong 1st December, General—A. R. MARTY.  
December 4, KWANG-LEE, American steamer, 1,507.  
Andrew, Whampoa 4th December, General—RUSSELL & Co.  
December 4, IOLANI, British steamer, 981, Ed.  
Allason, Seign 28th Nov., Rice—APX.  
Hold, KABERG & Co.  
December MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 837.  
J. M. Eason, Honolulu 25th Nov., Oil and Coal—RUSSELL & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
4TH DECEMBER.  
Ingraham, German str., for Nagasaki.  
Cambridge, Dutch str., for Saigon.  
Keumtang, British str., for Shanghai.  
Mervi, German str., for Amoy.  
Pekien, British str., for Swatow.  
Peking, British str., for Shanghai.  
Ensay, Spanish str., for Manila.  
C. Bodenius, German bark for Manila.  
Tunica, British str., for Shanghai.  
Glazeborn, British str., for Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

December 4, CHANNEL QUEEN, British bark, for Whampoa.  
December 4, CAMBRIDGE, Dutch str., for Saigon.  
December 4, KWANG-LEE, American str., for Shanghai.  
December 4, PEKING, British str., for Shanghai.  
December 4, GLENNOVAN, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
December 4, ZAFIRO, British str., for Amoy.  
December 4, ROEMANTH, British steamer, for Singapore.  
December 4, TANSU, British str., for Shanghai.  
December 4, WOOSTON, British steamer, for Whampoa.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
For Nanjing, etc., from Haiphong.—1 Chinese.  
For Iolani, str., from Saigon.—120 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Iolani* reports left Saigon on the 28th Nov., and had strong N.E. gale during the whole voyage.

The American bark *Moritz Duris* reports from Ladrones Isles strong gales and high seas on the 27th Nov., had a very severe cyclone but sustained very little damage.

VEHICLES ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)  
Portsmouth (a.) ... Saigon Oct. 15.  
Glenelg (a.) ... Shanghai Oct. 15.  
Devonshire (a.) ... Saigon Oct. 15.  
Achilles (a.) ... Shanghai Oct. 23.  
Ferous (a.) ... Shanghai Oct. 23.  
Dioned (a.) ... Shanghai Oct. 24.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG  
(Corrected to Date).  
Commodore ... Liverpool in Cardiff July 25.  
Elizabeth ... Liverpool in Cardiff July 25.  
Invincible ... Cardiff Aug. 4.  
H.M.S. Nelson ... Cardiff Aug. 16.  
Tiger ... London Aug. 16.  
Guster & Oscar ... Cardiff Sept. 3.  
Chardensroger ... Penarth Sept. 4.  
Isabel ... Cardiff Sept. 13.  
Jessie Osborne ... Hamburg Sept. 17.  
Landerdale (a.) ... Hamburg Sept. 24.  
Malbrook ... London Sept. 24.  
Deutschland ... Hamburg Sept. 24.  
D. S. G. ... Plymouth Oct. 8.  
Castrophic (a.) ... London Oct. 11.  
North American ... Penarth Oct. 11.  
Pontirokash (a.) ... Antwerp in London Oct. 12.  
Hector (a.) ... Liverpool Oct. 14.  
Cardiganshire (a.) ... London Oct. 14.  
John Knox (a.) ... Liverpool Oct. 14.  
Thriwa ... Newport Oct. 15.  
Brockin (a.) ... Liverpool via London Oct. 15.  
Barbara (a.) ... Glasgow Oct. 23.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received for Supplies for the American Bark "SAEAF" for RIDGEWAY, by the CAPTAIN on board, up to TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at NOON. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Specifications furnished on board. H. C. TOWNSEND, Hongkong, 4th December, 1884. [2263]

## NOTICE.

A BAZAAR IN AID OF THE CHINESE ORPHANS at the ASYLUM IS TO BE HELD ON FRIDAY, the 6th December, 1884, in the New Building, facing the Praha, Hongkong, 17th November, 1884. [2167]

## NOTICE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG CLUB, which was adjourned on the 6th ultmo, will be resumed at the CLUB House on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

By Order of the General Committee,  
EDWARD BEART,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1884. [2256]

## NOTICE.

VICTORIA REGATTA.  
THE COMMITTEE OF THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB request the pleasure of the Company of the ladies of Hongkong to the Regatta to be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 12th and 13th instant.

Subscribers to the Regatta can obtain Tickets of Admission to the Regatta on application to H. R. COOGLES, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, V.R.C.

J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,  
Hon. Secretary,  
V.R.C.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1884. [2267]

## NOTICE.

K EATING'S BONBONS OR WORK TABLETS.  
A PURITY WORKMANSHIP both in Preparation and in the Arrangement of the article, and method of administering the oil certain made for INFESTED or THREADD WORMS. It is perfectly soft and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

"JAPAN GAZETTE"  
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed Agent in Hongkong and South China for the Japan Gazette, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office. Hongkong, 4th December, 1884. [2268]

NOTICE.

WE beg to give Notice that we intend opening a Branch of our Firm, PUBLIC LAND INSPECTORS, and COMMISSION AGENTS, in Canton on the 1st January, 1885.

MARSHALL, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [2269]

## INTIMATIONS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN LONDON on 18th July, 1884.

UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 1862 to 1883.

CAPITAL £20,000,000 in 200,000 Shares of £100 each.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON LIMITED, BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 Months' Notice 3 per cent. per Annum.

At 6 Months' Notice 4 per cent. per Annum.

At 12 Months' Notice 5 per cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on terms which may be agreed upon.

J. MELVILLE MATSON, Manager, Hongkong, 15th September, 1884. [2270]

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL HOLDERS OF NOTES OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (HONGKONG BRANCH) are hereby

invited to present them to the Liquidators

of the Bank when they will be given in Exchange a Certificate of the Value of the Notes deposited.

HOLDERS OF NOTES will be required to present the Liquidators of the Bank a Schedule in duplicate, giving the date of issue, Number and amount of each Note produced.

Forms of Schedule may be had on application at the OFFICE OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

For the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

By his Attorneys J. MELVILLE MATSON, H. HOWARD TAYLOR, Hongkong, 4th August, 1884. [1450]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A BILLIARD TABLE: Complete with Cues, Pool Pyramid, &c., Palls, Marching Board, Racks, Extra Cloth, &c., &c.

Just arrived for "GLENFALLOCH."

J. MELVILLE MATSON, H. HOWARD TAYLOR, Hongkong, 5th November, 1884. [2082]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of the late H. DICKIE, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 5th day of December, 1884, at 3 P.M., on the Premises.

ALL THAT PLACE OR PARCEL OF GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 634, together with the 15 HOUSES thereon known as Nos. 1 to 8, Chancery Street, and Nos. 1 to 8, Chancery Lane.

For Particulars apply to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 1st December, 1884. [2241]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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A. S. WATSON AND CO.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor  
and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DABCOETS, SUNDRYMAN,  
AND  
CERATED WATER MAKERS.  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFINED  
PAISSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONG-KONG DISPENSARY 23

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communication addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press*, publication, he sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

## The Daily Press.

HONG-KONG, DECEMBER 5TH, 1864.

The tale unfolded at the opening of the Legislative Council on Wednesday, was not such a cheerful one as that told at the opening of the last session. The bad times have adversely affected the revenue of the colony, and at this time when unusually large expenditure has to be incurred on various public works. The estimated revenue for 1864 was \$1,213,593; it is now anticipated the collection will not amount to more than \$1,151,000, and a corresponding reduction must be made in the estimates for next year. But although the revenue is not at present in a flourishing condition as might be desired, it affords no ground for entertaining pessimistic views as to the financial progress of the colony. It is true the Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General, in his report presented to the Council, expresses the opinion that the revenue is not elastic and is more likely to decrease than to increase; but in speaking thus we presume Mr. Marsh had in view the probabilities of the immediate future only, say the next year or two. That the depression now prevailing is of a merely temporary nature, and that the revenue will soon exhibit more healthy tone, there can be no doubt. The progress of the colony in the past has been remarkable, but it is far from having attained the full measure of its success. That capitalists have full confidence in its future is shown by the large sums being sunk in wharves and godowns at Kowloon and West Point, by the establishment of such an important undertaking as the Taikoo Sugar Refinery in a field already occupied by two other refineries; and by the establishment of rope works and glass works, while other manufactures are in contemplation. All these mean increased trade and increased population, which again mean an expansion of revenue. At the moment money is scarce and credit restricted, but depression in trade is general all over the world, and if Hongkong suffers more than other places this is due to causes of a temporary nature. For the present the prosecution of the tramway scheme has had to be deferred, but we anticipate that before many years have passed the flourishing hives of industry at the eastern and western extremities of the city—which will then be much more extensive than now—will be united by this convenient means of locomotion, and that general prosperity will once more prevail.

An uninterrupted course of progress is contrary to the law of nature; fluctuations must be expected to occur at intervals, and at the present time Hongkong is undoubtedly suffering from depression. The situation, however, affords little material for a foreboding, for though the present be dark the future is full of promise. The hostilities now in progress between France and China cannot continue for ever, and one of the results of the war will undoubtedly be more extended intercourse with China, which means, amongst other things, an access of trade for Hongkong.

While the revenue is contracting, however, it is necessary that a prudent economy should be exercised in the expenditure of the public funds. Money may be readily raised by a loan, but in the case of a permanent character it is only right that a portion of the cost should be thrown on posterity. At the same time, it would be imprudent to pledge the credit of the colony to any but a very moderate extent, and works not absolutely necessary ought to be deferred until the state of the finances is such as will allow of their cost being met without difficulty. It is important, therefore, to examine the public works in progress and in contemplation. First comes the Tytan waterworks, which are already far advanced. It is imperative that they should be pushed on as rapidly as possible, in the first place because the water is urgently required, and in the second because delay would mean an increased total cost. Next comes the military defences, towards which the Colony is to be called, upon to contribute \$255,000. With regard to these there is a general consensus of opinion that the fort should be completed and the colony placed in a state of security as soon as possible. Like the Hon. F. D. Sascoor, we regret that the Imperial Government have not undertaken to bear a very much larger share of the expense, considering the importance of this colony for Imperial purposes, but, seeing that the decision come to on this point is final, the colony, recognising the necessity of the works, has no choice but to find the amount required. When doing so, however, the Colony has a right to ask that the work be thoroughly executed for the amount required.

The purpose for which they are designed. This they cannot be unless the armament to be provided by the home Government is of a proper description, and the Hon. F. Evans did well to call attention to this point on Wednesday. It is an implied proviso in the agreement that the armament supplied from home should be good in quality and sufficient in quantity. There may be no ground for Mr. Evans's fears, but it is desirable that attention should be drawn to the point. The guns to be provided are eight 9.2-inch breach-loaders, three 10-inch muzzle loaders, eight 7-inch muzzle loaders, and seven 64-pounders. The breach-loaders, we believe, are guns of the newest and most approved pattern, being an improvement on the Vasque. As to the expensiveness of the Vasque some idea may be gathered from the recent work by the French ships, which are armed with guns of this description. It would certainly have been more satisfactory if the guns had all been breach-loaders instead of the majority of them being muzzle-loaders. Another point on

which the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club intend to give a performance of the popular comedy "Still Waters Run Deep" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on or about the 16th instant.

The American steamer *Anton*, and the Spanish steamer *Gravina* will be discharged from the Kowloon docks to-day, and the German steamer *Admiral* and the British steamer *Zido* will go over to the Cosmopolitan dock.

As will be seen by the advertisement on our front page, Willard's Wanderers have arrived, and performances will be given in the City Hall on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, the 8th, 10th, and 12th inst. The price of admission is \$2.00 and costs \$2.80 obtained in the suit ticket since time in respect of the salvage services rendered by the Ocean Company's steamer *Agamemnon* to the steamer *Hongkong*, belonging to William Milburn, and others which was lost in the Haifan Straits, in which judgment was given for the plaintiffs, to my knowledge, in full. The *Agamemnon* is owned by the Attorney-General four or five which were those of persons in the original suit, viz. William Milburn, Ludwig Vyse, William Milburn, and others. Wood. He submitted that prima facie, in the other side that they claimed that the money they had paid into court should be returned to them on the ground that it was their money, as the owners of the steamer *Ningpo*. He found among the names of the parties given in the judgment that of the plaintiff, and inferred that the other side had been entitled to sue him in the other side that they claimed that the money they had paid into court should be returned to them on the ground that it was their money, as the owners of the steamer *Ningpo*.

The *Agamemnon* is owned by the Ocean Steamship Company, and the steamer *Ningpo* by the Chinese.

The Attorney-General said that the suit was brought by the Ocean Steamship Company to oppose the application.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said the party for whom he appeared were the owners of the steamer *Ningpo*.

His Lordship—These who claim, I understand,

The Attorney-General went on to say that the claim was for monies that had been lodged in the court in respect of the arrest of the steamer.

He apprehended that by the "Shoal" under which they were proceeding the sum was upon the other side to commence proceedings.

His Lordship—I ask you if you appear for the defendants, and Mr. Francis for the other side.

The Attorney-General said that the correspondence was for monies that had been lodged in the court in respect of the arrest of the steamer.

Mr. Francis said he did, but he did not know what the names of the parties should be given.

Mr. Francis—They do not state for whom they are appearing, nor anything else, I do not know what authority they are proceeding in.

His Lordship—I think you ought to give the name of the steamer, and Mr. Francis for the other side.

Mr. Francis said he did, but he did not know what the names of the parties should be given.

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His Lordship—I think you ought to give the name of the steamer, and Mr. Francis for the other side.

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united, furnishes a valuable guide to future American negotiators, comprising as it does an autobiographical history of the said conversion of its author upon several mischievous points of order.

"First, as to the futility of the proposed mediation with Yeh; secondly, as to the efficacy of the written communication appeal to Peking—'to send a Communication to Shanghai, thirdly, as to Mandarins' conduct in Asia, and, fourthly, as to Statesmen-like concession of the Opium question—Now is the importance of conversion upon all these points to be impaired by what H. E. urges in the sense of justification of his former opinions?—we say justification, for we are unwilling to stagnate what may be losses in mode of procedure, or any degree retraction."

"It is apparent, however, that H. E. concedes he does not have the truth that has been forced upon him well enough to discard the inculcation of his former errors; but adheres with the tenacity of an old affection to the quibbles of the (O) Philadelphia Lawyer," rather than recognizes the logical inferences of a Statesman.

"In declining that the Chinese "were not the authors of the Opium War," the Arrivals to point a finger at the Government instead of recognizing the offense. On the other hand, lands Sir Michael Seymour—in terms which meet a full response from every one in China; and, justly, commands Lord Elgin's humanity and moderation.

"He says "it is due to candor to say—that Yeh's speech was pre-ordained;—and yet notes that he shall never regret the patient mistake of the overture made to that head-cutting pro-moter.

"With the quasi-apologetic tone pervading the statement is a visible consciousness of appeal to Lord Elgin's depository of blame,—whilst there is no perceptible a cherishing dissatisfaction with some who had contributed to the same. In this case, however, Roosevelt, with any enlightened view of the situation, and events conspires to reproduce a condition of analogous relations between different peoples, and hence a rupture, after a lapse of time, of facing different influences arising from former experience and notwithstanding the present, or the absence of any previous communication.

"The question of mediation still remains so very important an element in the absorbing concern of the present time in the Far East, that I think place at your disposal a synopsis of my structures upon the erroneous direction given to American diplomacy and policy by the Special Envoy of 1867-68, rejoicing at the same time that Dr. Martin's speech in the House of Commons, in the same session of the Treaty of June 1858, absolves the United States Government of a disposition to prejudge other Governments. N.

Canton, 1st December, 1884.

#### MODERATE DRINKING.

The Bishop of Exeter and others have been defending against moderate drinking. It is high time to decide what moderate drinking is. Is it not drinking moderately? Is it not not drinking on the part of not drinking early in the day, it is not drinking by itself at meal-times; it is not drinking to procure sleep or to relieve pain. All men, and especially all women, who do such things, are not moderate drinkers, and had better beware. A moderate drinker takes a very limited quantity once at a time, and not more than a small quantity at most; not make him sick, or even slightly ill, leave him cool and unexcited. The moderate drinker takes the lightest forms of alcohol, and uses these with care. He knows the power of alcohol to produce disease, and is on the look-out for any indication of harm or excess. We do not think it proved that such persons become drunkards.

For this reason, we are not in favor of right, he begins the question, why our Government instituted a Special Mission at all?—or if reverting to the Memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, we note the distinct enumeration of the opinions of its President and Committee representing the whole Chamber and entirely composed of Partisans of six of the leading Chinese statesmen.

"They do not, as an object of state, work to the preservation of a good understanding with the Imperial Court, that a resident Minister should be accredited at Peking?"—another question arises—why a Representative so reluctant to acquiescence in the requirements of his office was selected?

But the defect from the tediousness of representation here lies in several points of inconsistency in these words, and in the fact that China, doubting if any similar statement of a public man can be found so marked by logical incoherence.

Indeed, we may say that his position was inferred from the outset,—as a few words will suffice—but how far that is to be attributed to his own judgment of his position is not quite clear.—For while he acknowledged in his speech before leaving America (7) that the President had clothed him with a large discretion, we find that in regard to the all-important initial point of making the overture to Yeh, H. E. is emphatic in self-exoneration by citing merely the explicit orders of Government.

"This self-exoneration is in strange—for to submit the matter to a political committee, for to submit it to a committee which had for years obstinately resisted the idea, the Americans can Plenipotentiaries and vice versa, and yet recklessly involved Americans—men, women, and children alike—in his broad-poisoning and head-cutting atrocities—was to say the least of it unnatural as to justify a suspicion of ill-will toward the Allies.

In the article at the same time, was it to appear Yeh, "with the views which H. E. declared—of mediation—in the light of the principles of Washington—an extraordinary proposal—as imposing avoidance of all 'outstanding alliances'!"—Or was it, as he avowed, Washington only deprecates alliance with Christian peoples, so that the converse of his maxim would command alliance with Yeh?—But, seriously, how shall we reconcile the two?—in a political sense, with the general tenor of the instructions of the Secretary of State, who regards China as a very distant Nation, with which we have only the interest of commercial intercourse?

Was the difficulty of reconciling these discrepancies between public professions and official acts not to suggest to Lord Elgin some distrust of the dispositions to him in the paramount objects of his mission?

Finally, what more need be said of the expression given to the lingering hankering after mediation after all H. E.'s reluctance in the first article of the Treaty?—And if any other nation should have differences with the Chinese Empire, or act injuriously towards them, the United States will exert their good offices to bring about an amicable adjustment of such differences.

Simply that it is a standing contradiction of the public professions of rigid neutrality by Mr. Reed and of the sense of Mr. Cass's instructions, conveying the idea of indifference to the relations of the two countries save as they affected Commerce.

It may well be curious to know how the overture to mediation with, and, especially the above quoted standing suggestion to the Emperor, are to be justified in the face of Mr. Webster's instructions upon such points to the Honorable Caleb Cushing, our first Plenipotentiary to China—which are in this words:—"It will be no part of your duty to enter into controversy which may exist between China and any European State; nor will you, in your capacity as Envoy, fail to abstain altogether from any rebuke or any expression which might give to other governments just cause of offence."

Englishmen may with reason inquire upon what ground of right Mr. Reed, in all this arrogated to himself in behalf of his country, the prerogative of special friendship for China. Let us, however, drop the whole conception of his position in the most possible manner, and indicate toward England and the Americans the motives to the prejudices and sickly complaisance of his countrymen. Ill-informed of the facts existing in the relations with China, are unworthy of a statesman and provocative of retaliation—is to convey but a faint idea of the numerous effects of such "partisan mistakes."

Fortunately, the overture to the cutting short of Yeh's career need not be denied, for fortunately, also, in the last place, there is now a majority in British Offices and in English Statesmen intelligent discrimination enough to elevate their views above the accidents of the hour.

Yet let us add—if this course was taken in the spirit of the moment, it is noteworthy, however, erroneously, that it is in the interest of party—that in consequence of that it tends to national prejudices to subserve private and party purposes—contemptible because as short-sighted as it is narrow-minded and viciously selfish;—then, it is reprehensible in the last degree.

Fortunately, the overture itself involved this potentially friendly—though cynical—policy of America and Russia is almost fraternal. Russia to China, which will go far to test the virtue of our professions or to nullify the engagement in the first article of the Treaty.

Russia—the friend of America—has gained a large and very valuable Territory, by despatch of the part of officials whose act the Emperor of China has not even acknowledged.

On the other hand, England and France—from whom America estranged herself after invitation to join them—met with deadly repulse at the mouth of the Pei-kiang.

Yes—there is, in what H. E. Reed has done, more than a mere engagement to interfere if any Nation treats China injuriously—therefrom comes the explanation of the American blandishments and Russias' great give-and-take of the West another retrograde movement; and have already been instrumental in converting "feebly adversaries"—"the very weak"—with whom war was too "injurious" for Americans into the now formidable foes of the Allies—the slayers of the lamented Vanuatu and their like.

Whether now that the Mississ. Extraordinary was sterile, or that it leaves nothing for H. E. to succeedors to do?

But I am betrayed beyond my present purpose, and restrain further comment until the statements referred to are presented.

If in now proceeding to insert the two ap-

tions in this issue indicated on pages 70-71, we shall, I suppose, remain up the thread of it, we shall perhaps have in our grasp the real strength or weakness of H. E.'s reasoning and perceive whether it is logically clear or abounding in such "outstanding alliances" as I mentioned November 22nd.

P. S.—I have written at six when I was disabled by a slight chill, remaining up the thread of it, we shall perhaps have in our grasp the real strength or weakness of H. E.'s reasoning and perceive whether it is logically clear or abounding in such "outstanding alliances" as I mentioned November 22nd.

What striking result is that, as Dr. Martin states, "the existence of such a stipulation (as that in article 16) comes before the public as a matter of surprise;" while, in some degree, qualifies the blame that I imputed to the Special Envoy of 1857-58, in respect to the first article of the Treaty, but not as respects his article, nor the general tenor of his accounting of it.

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This fact goes to illustrate the common remark that "history repeats itself in cycles;" it is to say, that a concurrence of circumstances and events conspires to reproduce a condition of analogous relations between different peoples, and hence a rupture, after a lapse of time, of facing different influences arising from former experience and notwithstanding the presence of two degrees of intervention or promotion.

The question of mediation still remains so very important an element in the absorbing concern of the present time in the Far East, that I think place at your disposal a synopsis of my structures upon the erroneous direction given to American diplomacy and policy by the Special Envoy of 1867-68, rejoicing at the same time that Dr. Martin's speech in the House of Commons, in the same session of the Treaty of June 1858, absolves the United States Government of a disposition to prejudge other Governments. N.

Canton, 1st December, 1884.

YEH'S SPEECH ON LEAVING PHILADELPHIA FOR CHINA.

YEH'S

## EXTRACTS.

## CLOUD LAND.

Somewhere, the legions say, there lies a land  
Older than silent Egypt, whose dim coast  
No human foot has trod, no eye has scanned;  
Where never winter was tempest-tossed,  
Nor pilgrim fared along the lonely strand.  
And where in brimming cisterns crystalline,  
Fleashes the fountain of Eternal Youth,  
Whence who drinks shall know not any sign  
Of fading cheek or pale-parched mouth,  
Or age's long slow languor and decline.

Some say beyond the sun's latest ray,  
Far down the ocean's azure brink it lies;  
And oftentimes I have seen at close of day  
Strange ambuscades reflected in the skies,  
In cloudy pageant soon dissolved away.

Domes, temples, palaces, and misty gleams  
Of shapes were fair behind, purple vellum,  
Vistas of hills and plains and winding streams,  
Dust-free solitudes and pastoral glades;

Sweet humors of quinines and pleasant dreams.

Surely the old belief was not in vain!

There must be ultimate, divine repose;

And here that death and end of pain:

But manna-haun'd beyond the twilight close  
The hidden highway to that dim domain.

Yet the relatives turmoil and unrest;

The inbox, fervent craving and the strife;

The winged spirit, prisoned and oppressed,

Urge us still onward toward the ideal life,

O'erward forever in maturing grace.

*Impression's Magazine.*

## THE QUEEN'S LIFE AT WINDSOR.

The following account gives a good idea of the life of Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, and readers will not wonder that she prefers to spend the greater part of the year at Balmoral Castle, where, away from the pomp and ceremonies which are inevitable in the near proximity to London, she entertains fewer guests, and lives a more quiet, informal, simple life. —Formerly, the invitations to Windsor Castle allowed its fortunate possessor the right to spend three or four days, that is, coosers with the Queen, see the magnificent picture-gallery, admire the objects of art profusely scattered in this royal residence, or spend a few hours at the library, which contains an excellent choice of books and etchings. But for several years past the invitation is only good for a soiree and a night (which prevent the visitor from profiting by all the advantages we enumerated), and are sent out at the very last moment; they are often received in the afternoon of the very day of the invitation to the castle.

The invited guest leaves Paddington Station either at five or at half-past six p.m., and are received at the entrance of the castle by the Queen's pages (all of them cadets of the best families in the United Kingdom) who, after consulting a list, lead each person to his room. The chambers where they are lodged are spacious, and contain naturally all the refinements of luxury and English comfort. Valuable pictures are hung on the walls. A bath is prepared in every dressing room. Sir John Cowell, grand master of the royal residence, pays a guest a visit on his arrival, and should the guest know one of the ladies in attendance upon her Majesty, she may invite him or her to take a cup of tea in her rooms. Half-past seven is the hour to dinner when it first appeared, and this was one of the secrets of the enormous circulation of 100,000 copies which the first edition secured, and of the sale from 70,000 to 80,000 which it maintained in the first years of its existence. The writer in the American magazine states quite truly that Mr. Williams was the real editor of the *Cornhill*, Thackeray being only the nominal conductor.

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C. SETON LINDSAY,  
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WOOLIN YUEN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1884.

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